

## THE CHRISTIANS ARE MOSQUITOES.

Dr. Dixon, at the Great Revival, Likens Them to the Pests.

Crusade Gathers Force at the Noon Meetings in Cooper Union.

Rich and Poor, Old and Young, Unite in Fervent Prayers and Songs of Praise.

FAITH THE SUPPORT OF LIFE.

The Speaker Declared That It Would Overcome the Little Commonplace Worries of Everyday Existence.

Day by day the evangelical rally gathers force, which, it is hoped, will culminate in a tidal wave of revival, overwhelming sin and carrying into the harbors of salvation the derelicts drifting rudderless throughout Greater New York. The noon meeting at headquarters, in Cooper Union, yesterday, had a larger and no less fervent audience than that of the opening on Monday, and cheering news was given from the many churches serving as outposts of the movement in this city and across the North River.

What can be done by faith in the little things of life was the topic of Dr. Dixon's talk yesterday, and many were the tears of sympathy he evoked by telling of the petty trials, and bright were the smiles



FREDERICK C. SMITH, SUICIDE FROM CIGARETTE SMOKING.

Arnold Smith believes the habit of smoking cigarettes to excess caused his son, Frederick C. Smith, to commit suicide last Tuesday night at their home, No. 68 West One Hundredth street. The boy was twenty-two years old. He was found sprawling on a sofa, a bottle which had contained carbolic acid lying by his side. He smoked thirty or forty cigarettes a day, and had been found smoking them in bed.

as he held up the examples of those who had overcome the wearisome worry of small troubles by trust in God.

**Worshippers in Chorus.**  
Trust and obey, for there's no other way  
To be happy in Jesus, but to trust and obey.  
That was the refrain of the chorus voiced enthusiastically by the worshippers, and of the words, which Dr. Dixon phrased too informally to warrant their description as a discourse.

"By faith Enoch walked with God," was the minister's starting point. That means that God was with him in the every-day drudgery and dist, and in the case of the servant who said the know size was converted because she swept under the mat where she used to sweep around it.

"It is not in the emergencies of life that men break down, but in the common-places. Elijah stood the test with the prophets of Baal, but failed under the juniper tree when he thought of his little worries. Paul never flinched before Felix or Agrippa or the mob in the street, but in the little affairs with Barnabas there was nothing to his credit. Faith in God will uphold you in these things.

"There's a lesson in Murillo's most beautiful picture. The subject is a woman preparing a meal in a kitchen—homely, commonplace enough. But as you gaze at the painting you see angels' faces all around, and you see the woman herself is an angel, she has wings.

"Stanley said it was not the great elephants that troubled him in Africa, but the microscopic flingers. I'd rather fight a lion than a Jersey mosquito. Some mosquitoes join the church, buzzing and stinging in meetings. One-third of the ministers die of mosquito bites."

Four young men and a woman stood up to be prayed for. Tears dimmed the eyes and sobs shook the voices of an old woman, ministering prayers for her grandchildren, mothers demanded blessings for sons; men asked help for the church; a sister pleaded for a confirmed drunkard; a rough-looking man urged the need of help for fallen women, hounded from pillar to post; a youth craved support for a minister fallen to drink, and wives sought the conversion of erring husbands.

A tremor of sympathetic response punctuated by frequent, fervid answers permeated the hall while the Rev. S. H. Pratt, sobbed out his prayer in simple, forcible language for these and other benefits sought.

Dr. Dixon announced that to-morrow his subject at the noon meeting would be the most important question in the world—"What can I do to be saved?" He urged all to send their unconverted friends.

**McNittie Surrenders Himself.**  
George McNittie, who had been absent some time, returned to Freshell, N. J., yesterday afternoon and surrendered to Police Chief Johnson. He is suspected of having burned down a barn belonging to Samuel R. Jordan, who has suffered considerably in pocket in late years from fire on his property. It says he is not guilty, and his brother, the foreman of the Freshell Opera House, has furnished bail for him.

## BICYCLE CRUSADE IS SUSPENDED.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith Has Closed Her Office in Union Square.

Came to New York Determined to Save Women from the Evil of Wheeling.

Said at the Time That Such a Word as "Failure" Was Unknown to Her.

MET WITH TROUBLE FROM THE FIRST.

The Landlord of the Building in Which the "Women's Rescue League" Is Situated Believes She Will Some Day Return.

There is deep gloom at No. 24 Union square. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, crusader and arch enemy of the bicycle, is missing. She has not mysteriously disappeared or anything of that sort, but she has apparently abandoned her work of reform and gone to Boston.

Over the door of No. 24 is a big sign. It reads:

### WOMEN'S RESCUE LEAGUE.

It was just four months ago that Mrs. Charlotte Smith, full of enthusiasm and statistics, arrived from Washington and told of her plans: how she was going to make all respectable women ashamed to

ride bicycles, and how it was her intention to transform New York into a model city; but, alas! Mrs. Smith reckoned without numberless hosts arrayed on the side of the wheel.

No sooner had she fitted up her offices than trouble began. First the typewriter, the exhorter and the assistant manager withdrew, and for a time the work of reform was suspended. Mrs. Smith accused them of having appropriated certain articles of wearing apparel. There was an investigation, but no arrests. Next Mrs. Smith reported to the police that while she was attending divine services at St. Francis Xavier's Church the League was robbed of \$480. At last she closed the doors. She left the place in charge of a colored porter and told Mr. Hobbs, the owner of the building, that she would be back in a few days. Rent is overdue, and she isn't back yet.

When I made known my treatment it was condemned by the doctors because it had no cutting, prying and forcing in it. Even though the old-time methods of treating ear troubles did so little good, it had been the practice of the ear doctors who used the methods

to excise themselves by saying that in the cases when they failed nothing could be done.

Since I began the study of ear troubles sixteen years have passed, and during that time I tried hard to master all that was known concerning the restoration of hearing. I learned a great deal of what others thought was good ear treatment, but with all this learning I was little better off than those whose methods I had studied, for I found that I could cure but few deaf people. I had gathered together a great lot of what we are pleased to call knowledge, but

I found with all my absorbed wisdom I could do but little good in cases of Deaf-

ness. It is true that I learned to do those things that the ear doctors claimed were the proper things to do; it is true that by the knowledge I had gained I could cure a certain number of cases where the hearing had been lost only a short time, and where the loss of hearing was slight, but in those cases where the Deafness had existed a long time, and where the loss of hearing was very pronounced, I found I was hopeless to cure or even benefit. I found I failed in just such cases as I had hoped to cure when I began my studies. I failed to earn the money that people gave me, expecting some benefit.

So unsatisfactory were the results I obtained in treating Deafness under the methods of the great ear doctors of the day that I gave up the treatment of Deafness in disgust, and for several years I refused to offer any hope to those Deaf people who consulted me. I discouraged their

patronage and devoted my time to the treatment of a class of diseases I knew I could benefit and cure; namely, throat troubles.

It was along in 1888, while studying and improving on my methods of treating diseases of the throat, that I made a startling discovery as to diseases of the throat, and this I realized had an important bearing on the cure of Deafness. I knew that if what I surmised was true that there was still a chance of benefiting those who were deaf. I went to work on this basis, and labored from 1888 to 1894, trying to demonstrate what I had suspected was true, but

never. I was long in the study of the subject of Deafness. I knew it was no accident or luck that caused these cures. At one bound I was changed from a sceptic as to the cure of Deafness into an enthusiast on the cure. I realized that I had done more in curing these two patients than I had seen accomplished during the period of my study into the nature of ear diseases. I knew that the cure of even one case of long-standing deafness and long-standing noises in the head was a triumph to be proud of, I at once sought for deaf people, and I found I could give the majority of all such persons not only value for the money they paid me, but many times its value.

So, from the early part of 1895 until the present I have gone on applying this treatment, improving it little by little, making it more and more perfect, curing people who were stone deaf, curing those who suffered from ringing noises in the head, and, as a fitting climax to my efforts, there has lately come a cure from the use of this treatment of a Deaf Mute, a young man born deaf, who has been so thoroughly improved that he can hear ordinary conversation, and hearing conversation, he is beginning to talk.

I will now try to tell you just what led me to discover this treatment, and explain at the same time how it acts in restoring lost hearing. In order to do this intelligently it is necessary that I go back and tell something about the diseases of the ears that produce deafness. I had not been engaged a very long time

down to the front of the ear drum, and also caused another set of tubes to start from the back part of the throat and extend up behind the ear drum. These last are the Eustachian tubes. When both sets of tubes are open and filled with a free current of air, when the ear drums are in perfect condition, and when with all this the ear nerves are in good working order, there is always perfect hearing. Anything that interferes with either of these parts is liable to produce impaired hearing or deafness. If the air tubes are stopped up the sounds heard are always muffled or entirely lost; if the ear drums be thickened or punctured the hearing is affected; if the ear nerves be diseased or destroyed they cannot carry the sound waves to the brain, and in the one case there will be impaired hearing, and in the other absolute deafness.

I have found, however, that the majority of all the cases of deafness are produced by a stopping up of the tubes, and lead from the throat to the back part of the ear drum. I long ago learned that anything that produced inflammation of the throat was liable to close up these tubes. Disease in the throat causes deafness in this way; the disease inflames the membrane that lines the throat, the inflammation thus set up extends upward along the throat until it reaches the opening of the Eustachian tube, which it enters. The swelling from the inflammation closes the tube up, the air cannot pass into the drum, and deafness is the result.

Those diseases that cause inflammation in the throat, that in turn extend into the Eustachian tubes and cause deafness, are called diseases of the throat, and include Catarrh, Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Chicken Pox, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Smallpox. These diseases close up the Eustachian tubes, their condition resembles a water pipe that has been choked from the water from the faucet. In order to have a water circulate freely in the pipe, the water from the faucet must be allowed to flow. In order to restore sound to an ear that has its tubes stopped up by swelling, the plugged up place must be opened. The treatment I use opens the tubes, the swelling is removed, and a free passage for the air again. The second great fact I learned concerning the treatment of deafness was that the swelling from the inflammation of the throat, which had been robbed of sound, and time were in a peculiar condition; the ear nerves were not active, they were numb and partially dead from want of use, and did not respond to a bit, for I was well aware that when any part of the body was out of use for a long while that part withers and grows weak. The medication I use, combined with the internal treatment, removes the disease from the throat and opens the tubes, while part of the medical principles combined in the treatment are absorbed into the system, and GOING TO THE EAR NERVES, PUTS NEW LIFE INTO THEM, STIMULATES THEM SO THAT THEY WILL TAKE ON THEIR LOST FUNCTIONS AND BECOME USEFUL AGAIN.

Yes, ago I put my treatment on the majority of people who suffered from deafness because I thought them incurable. Today I would not pronounce a case of deafness hopeless unless I had treated it successfully for fully two years, for I have seen cases that failed to respond to the treatment for 18 months, then begin to improve and go on to a perfect cure. I am now cured of this time prepared to say how long a patient should remain under treatment in a given case of deafness. I do know that the offender must be treated in the treatment reason the sooner the cure comes. I know that those who cannot be treated frequently should be satisfied to continue their treatment for a much longer time without becoming discouraged than those who can be treated more frequently.

Of course there are cases of deafness that my plan of treatment will not cure. When the ear is completely paralyzed and dead I can do no good. Unfortunately, however, I have never met a case of absolute incurable deafness. I used to think I could pick out all the incurable cases, and all such I refused to treat, but now I have been persuaded to undertake the treatment of cases that I considered incurable, and, much to my astonishment, I have seen many such regain their hearing almost entirely. Today I feel as though I am not justified in refusing to treat any case of deafness, for fear I might keep some one from regaining the sense of sound. I will now treat any case of deafness, reserving the right to discontinue the treatment when a thorough trial has demonstrated to me that no good can result from its use.

W. H. COPELAND.

## A SECOND PAPER FROM DOCTOR COPELAND ON DEAFNESS.

Herewith Given to the Public in Response to Frequent and Earnest Requests from Physicians and Patients.

The Great Specialist Tells Quite Frankly the History of the Wonderful Discovery. He Admits That the Revelation Which Has Thrilled the World Was in Large Measure Accidental.

He Describes How the Treatment Was First Received by the Doctors.

Ever since I first announced the result of my investigations as to the cure of Deafness, there has been a great deal of curiosity as to what means I used in restoring lost hearing. The people and doctors alike have wanted to know what process or means was used to produce the results and cures they never heard tell of under any other plan of treatment.

When the doctors learned that in my plan of treatment there was no instrument used in the ears, and no operations performed, and no blowing open and prying open of the ear tubes, they hooted at the treatment and said it was no good, until the great cures began to pile up and prove that the results came from science and were not the work of chance. Up to the time I made known my Discovery as to the Treatment of Deafness, the practice of ear specialists had been, in dealing with lost hearing, to rely almost entirely on operations and forcible dilatation of the ear tubes. In dealing with the ear the great ear doctors were accustomed to force air through the nose and throat, hoping thus to open the passageways to the drums of the ears, while others passed instruments through the nose, inserting them into the Eustachian tubes, by such means trying to force and pry these tubes open, while others again probed the ears, and others still bored holes in the ear drums, and still others cut out the little bones in the ears. For so many years had the ear doctors relied on their plan of treatment that they grew to believe that what they did was the proper treatment.

I saw the doctors do all these things to deaf ears, but I seldom saw good come from such harsh methods, while I have frequently seen persons only slightly deaf made very deaf by this treatment. I have seen these harsh methods set up inflammation in the ear and destroy the drum, and I have known of cases where the inflammation thus produced has extended to the brain.

When I made known my treatment it was condemned by the doctors because it had no cutting, prying and forcing in it. Even though the old-time methods of treating ear troubles did so little good, it had been the practice of the ear doctors who used the methods

to excise themselves by saying that in the cases when they failed nothing could be done.

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So unsatisfactory were the results I obtained in treating Deafness under the methods of the great ear doctors of the day that I gave up the treatment of Deafness in disgust, and for several years I refused to offer any hope to those Deaf people who consulted me. I discouraged their

patronage and devoted my time to the treatment of a class of diseases I knew I could benefit and cure; namely, throat troubles.

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He Admits the Discovery that Has Startled the World Was Accidental.

From using force in treating ears, I began a treatment that consisted of the greatest gentleness. I was determined that failure should not come from any irritation that the treatment would set up.

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down to the front of the ear drum, and also caused another set of tubes to start from the back part of the throat and extend up behind the ear drum. These last are the Eustachian tubes. When both sets of tubes are open and filled with a free current of air, when the ear drums are in perfect condition, and when with all this the ear nerves are in good working order, there is always perfect hearing. Anything that interferes with either of these parts is liable to produce impaired hearing or deafness. If the air tubes are stopped up the sounds heard are always muffled or entirely lost; if the ear drums be thickened or punctured the hearing is affected; if the ear nerves be diseased or destroyed they cannot carry the sound waves to the brain, and in the one case there will be impaired hearing, and in the other absolute deafness.

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He Shows What Diseases in this Manner Cause Deafness.

He Describes the Three Cases on Whom the Discovery Was First Tested.

He Describes Cases of Deafness That Are Still Incurable.

The Climax Reached in the Curing of a Deaf Mute.

Gave Up Treating Deafness and Devoted His Time to Throat Troubles.

Christian Henrich, 1655 Broadway, Brooklyn. Testifies to restoration of his hearing.

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down to the front of the ear drum, and also caused another set of tubes to start from the back part of the throat and extend up behind the ear drum. These last are the Eustachian tubes. When both sets of tubes are open and filled with a free current of air, when the ear drums are in perfect condition, and when with all this the ear nerves are in good working order, there is always perfect hearing. Anything that interferes with either of these parts is liable to produce impaired hearing or deafness. If the air tubes are stopped up the sounds heard are always muffled or entirely lost; if the ear drums be thickened or punctured the hearing is affected; if the ear nerves be diseased or destroyed they cannot carry the sound waves to the brain, and in the one case there will be impaired hearing, and in the other absolute deafness.

I have found, however, that the majority of all the cases of deafness are produced by a stopping up of the tubes, and lead from the throat to the back part of the ear drum. I long ago learned that anything that produced inflammation of the throat was liable to close up these tubes. Disease in the throat causes deafness in this way; the disease inflames the membrane that lines the throat, the inflammation thus set up extends upward along the throat until it reaches the opening of the Eustachian tube, which it enters. The swelling from the inflammation closes the tube up, the air cannot pass into the drum, and deafness is the result.

Those diseases that cause inflammation in the throat, that in turn extend into the Eustachian tubes and cause deafness, are called diseases of the throat, and include Catarrh, Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Chicken Pox, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Smallpox. These diseases close up the Eustachian tubes, their condition resembles a water pipe that has been choked from the water from the faucet. In order to have a water circulate freely in the pipe, the water from the faucet must be allowed to flow. In order to restore sound to an ear that has its tubes stopped up by swelling, the plugged up place must be opened. The treatment I use opens the tubes, the swelling is removed, and a free passage for the air again. The second great fact I learned concerning the treatment of deafness was that the swelling from the inflammation of the throat, which had been robbed of sound, and time were in a peculiar condition; the ear nerves were not active, they were numb and partially dead from want of use, and did not respond to a bit, for I was well aware that when any part of the body was out of use for a long while that part withers and grows weak. The medication I use, combined with the internal treatment, removes the disease from the throat and opens the tubes, while part of the medical principles combined in the treatment are absorbed into the system, and GOING TO THE EAR NERVES, PUTS NEW LIFE INTO THEM, STIMULATES THEM SO THAT THEY WILL TAKE ON THEIR LOST FUNCTIONS AND BECOME USEFUL AGAIN.

Yes, ago I put my treatment on the majority of people who suffered from deafness because I thought them incurable. Today I would not pronounce a case of deafness hopeless unless I had treated it successfully for fully two years, for I have seen cases that failed to respond to the treatment for 18 months, then begin to improve and go on to a perfect cure. I am now cured of this time prepared to say how long a patient should remain under treatment in a given case of deafness. I do know that the offender must be treated in the treatment reason the sooner the cure comes. I know that those who cannot be treated frequently should be satisfied to continue their treatment for a much longer time without becoming discouraged than those who can be treated more frequently.

Of course there are cases of deafness that my plan of treatment will not cure. When the ear is completely paralyzed and dead I can do no good. Unfortunately, however, I have never met a case of absolute incurable deafness. I used to think I could pick out all the incurable cases, and all such I refused to treat, but now I have been persuaded to undertake the treatment of cases that I considered incurable, and, much to my astonishment, I have seen many such regain their hearing almost entirely. Today I feel as though I am not justified in refusing to treat any case of deafness, for fear I might keep some one from regaining the sense of sound. I will now treat any case of deafness, reserving the right to discontinue the treatment when a thorough trial has demonstrated to me that no good can result from its use.

W. H. COPELAND.

In the study of ear diseases before I became satisfied that the great majority of all cases of deafness were brought about from closure of the tubes that lead up from the throat to the back of the ear drum, the Eustachian tubes as they are called. Every doctor who knows anything of the ear agrees that hearing results from sound waves entering the outer ear and travelling along the outer ear tubes, then strike the ear drums and set them vibrating. The vibrations thus established take up the waves of sound and repeat them to the nerves, which carry them to the brain, and we are said to hear. Now the ear drum is only able to vibrate when there is a free current of air in front of it and another free current of air behind it. In order to supply the necessary air in front of and behind the drums nature arranged a set of tubes that lead from the outside of the head

